

has many new and valuable improvements for the coming season. They possess important advantages not found in other. They can be used in four or six shovel cultivator or seven shovels for a tractor; the only practical field in use, and convenient treads for raising the soil.

New Buckeye for 1881, complete and will suit the best corn and fallow tractors in the market. It is sold with or without attachment, as desired, see our agent near you or get descriptive circular, free on application.

Id., Ohio.

key Cider Press,
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Ave.,

JUNE:
60 cents a yard.
or 60 cents.

Black Silks.

Agricultural.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY JULY 26, 1881.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 30.

VOLUME XII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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Black Silks.

where seeds are all tested in pots before planting, and here the greatest care is taken to have the tests made in the most critical manner.

A part of the seed in the paper from which any is planted is always put away and labeled, so that no mistake can be made as to where the seed was procured. It is found that even with the utmost care in the putting up of seeds, and Mr. Tracy pointed out two or three instances where such errors had been made. This is one of the reasons why every seed house should have facilities for testing seeds before they are sent out.

The grounds here are also used to test new varieties, as it is found impossible to predict what a variety will be until it has been grown for two or three seasons. The movement of D. M. Ferry & Co. in this direction, is an important one for their customers and farmers generally, and cannot help but prove of great value.

CROP REPORTS.

The great value of a reliable system of crop reports is too evident to need any argument in its favor. The present season has more than ever demonstrated their utility and value to every one, especially to the farmer. The governments of the various States are gradually perfecting systems that will with time grow into thoroughly organized bureaus, whose reports will be valued for their authenticity.

In Michigan a good start has been made, which we hope to see become more and more efficient and reliable. Last week a party who had been visiting Secretary Chamberlain, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, gave us a statement of what he was doing in that direction. His plan this season has been as follows:

Last spring, in co-operation with the State Auditor, he ascertained through paid assessors of the different townships throughout the State, the average acreage of wheat in each county, by means of a new heading added to the ordinary blanks filled out by the county auditors. Recently he has prepared and sent to each township "threshers' blanks," as they are called, to be given to the leading threshers throughout the State. The blanks are in the form of a neat pocket memorandum of card board, with certain spaces for recording the number of acres and bushels threshed and date of threshing. The correspondents from the different townships, after collecting the reports of three weeks' threshing will send the totals of acres and bushels thus obtained to the State Board of Agriculture. In this way a close average of the yield per acre for three years will be obtained from each county, which will be considered as an average for the season. Having the average per acre and the total acreage, the basis for an exceedingly prompt and valuable estimate of the yield is furnished. The results obtained by this plan will be given in the August crop report of Ohio, to be published about the middle of August. The township correspondents are not paid for their labor, but as a recognition of the value of the service rendered, the Board of Agriculture sends to each correspondent an invitation to attend the Ohio State Fair, to be held at Columbus from August 29 to September 3.

It was a bright warm morning, and on arriving at the grounds we found the Professor and a number of men at work among the vegetable beds.

With Mr. Tracy we started to look over the work that was being done. This ground was first appropriated to its present use about two years ago, and as it is a pretty tough soil it required some labor to get it into proper shape.

Coming into the grounds from Woodward Avenue, you find the entire front covered by beds of verbenas, which are now a mass of bloom, with richly variegated colors. Mr. Tracy said they were trying the experiment of raising this seed for themselves.

Next come long rows of different vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cauliflower, cucumbers, etc., etc. Each vegetable has a plot of its own, and each row generally contains a different variety, with carefully arranged labels. These labels are numbered and the numbers correspond with those in a record book kept by Mr. Tracy, which gives in a concise form all the particulars of the variety, such as the originator, from whom the seed was procured, date of planting, date of ripening, etc. To prevent any mistakes another record is kept by means of a diagram of the grounds, with the plots carefully marked out, so that in case a label is pulled up or lost, a reference to the diagram enables the workers to replace it correctly.

Very often seeds of a single variety are obtained from different sources, and these are kept entirely distinct, and the result used as a guide in procuring stocks of this particular seed.

This system appears to be a very good one, and we publish it for the information of our State officers, who may get an idea from it.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Prospects in Shiawassee County.

An Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes as follows as to the best method of draining the low lying lands that State, and his ideas are applicable to the land levels of Michigan.

"There are vast tracts level, or nearly so, that can only be drained by cutting a large ditch or canal for several miles, or dredging out a stream so as to give sufficient fall for the water to run off. In such cases the law allows, in this State, a drainage district to be formed, comprising lands to be thus drained. The owners thereof may form a company, obtain a charter from the State, and tax the property benefited for the expenses of the work. Thus some of the best lands in the State are being made susceptible of cultivation. From such tracts the water will necessarily move off slowly, and numerous branches are required when the system is extended to every farm and field. A great lack of system and foresight is observable upon the average farm, wherever attempts have been made either to drain level fields or control the courses of small streams and branches. As usual, no regard is paid to having the stream run straight. The natural winding, crooked channel is deepened and widened, leaving the adjacent fields more or less illshaped, as if the works were intended, as it often is, to serve a purpose for a single year. Year after year this crooked stream is cleared out, or is washed deep and wider; trees and bushes grow up along its margin, and it becomes a natural blemish—an eyesore for all time.

"If in providing for the escape of surface water from level farms, less attention were paid to old water courses, and new broad and straight ditches were opened

whenever practicable, the object sought ed, if not ruined. It may have been grain-

Notes from Indiana.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

I send you a few items pertaining to the crops in this county. Wheat is not good, scarcely half a crop, owing in part to the drought about the time of sowing, and also because we had a dry May. Corn is being cut short by drought. Oats good. Meadows pretty fair. Pastures are almost bare; if it does not rain soon I do not know what will be done with stock.

Farmers in this county are wide awake, and are improving their flocks and herds. There are a few good herds of Shorthorns, and many others are making a start in that direction. In fact, nearly all are impressed with the idea that it pays to raise good stock, and are now using thoroughbred males. This has all been brought about in a very short time, and by a few wide-awake and energetic farmers who were not afraid to risk a few extra dollars on a really good animal, notwithstanding they were the recipients of more than one thrust from their seeming extravagance. But seeing is believing.

I would request that those having choice seed wheat for sale would advertise in the FARMER, as well as a good many of my neighbors, are wanting wheat from Michigan.

J. H. D.
JOHNSON CITY, Ind., July 16th, 1881.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wheat in the State.

VERGNEEN, Mich., July 21, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

If the wheat in other counties of the State has improved equally with the crop in Kent County, where Clawson wheat is mostly sown, the wheat crop of 1881 will be greater than farmers anticipated.

Again, we noticed farmers cutting Clawson wheat too green for full development of aluminous, which accounts for some of the fault-finding against this variety. Yet we claim it is not the fault of the variety of wheat. We have shelled wheat heads, that to all appearances, were overripe, when in reality said wheat was only in the dough state. When wheat is cut too green it will shrink according to its undeveloped condition, thus losing in weight as well as in quality.

Mr. Editor, I write more freely on this subject because wheat has been the main factor in the wealth of Michigan, and anything which will lead farmers to obey the laws of nature in growing wheat, will be for the interest of everybody concerned.

J. L. B. K.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wheat on a Reclaimed Marsh.

SANDSTONE, July 20, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Within I enclose you a few kernels of wheat which I raised on a marsh lot that two years ago was covered with water and coarse marsh grass, the water at least two feet deep. We tiled the land thoroughly and summer followed the same. I think we shall get at least 25 bushels to the acre. It is a very heavy growth of straw and is perfectly smooth. We cut it with a reaper. We consider that it has been a perfect success in tilling.

J. L. RICHARDSON.

[The sample enclosed was of very fair appearance, with the grains in some instances a little shrunk. Should think it remarkably good under the circumstances. Mr. Richardson deserves credit for proving in a practical way what can be done with marsh land when it is taken in hand by the right person.

♦ ♦ ♦

Draining Level Lands.

LAINGSBURG, July 23d, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

Harvest being over, we will take a little breathing spell in which to write you a few lines in regard to the crop prospects in this locality. We have had unusually favorable weather for harvesting thus far, which together with the light crop, has made this a short, easy harvest. Have had only a few slight sprinkles, so that much wheat has been secured in an excellent condition, and the remainder is being rapidly taken care of. According to the best calculations we shall look for an average yield of about 12 bushels per acre. The straw is well filled, of fair quality, though a little dark.

Oats are heavy, and beginning to ripen. Rather more than the usual number of acres were sown last spring, many farmers plowing up their winter killed wheat for the purpose.

Corn and potatoes are doing well, but would be greatly benefited by a few showers.

Small fruits, with the exception of strawberries, were a total failure, and the same may be truthfully said of peaches as regards this section. There will be a good crop of apples, which bid fair to be of fine quality, large and fair. There is a great yield of whortleberries in the swamps, which have been swarming with people. They have ranged in price from 15 to 20 per quart.

There seems to be a great scarcity of hogs and cattle just now, and sheep are not over plenty. Stock of all kinds commands a ready sale. Respectfully,

G. W. S.

would be gained at less expense in the long run, and the farm would be left in a shape more pleasing to the eye, and more convenient to cultivate. The first outlay might be greater, but the future expense of keeping in order would be less, as in a straight channel the distance is less and the fall greater between two given points, and the liability to choke, fill up or cut the banks is less, and less trouble some to clear out. The current will run more swiftly, and a smaller channel will suffice for the same volume of water. The expense of cutting a deep ditch is less than many suppose, and the necessity of cutting through a rise of a foot or two will drive many to dig twice as far around, and thereby injure the appearance and symmetry of the farm for all time. Two or three teams, with plows and scrapers and experienced drivers, will accomplish more in a day than one not accustomed to the work would imagine. The ditch should be V-shaped, and at least three times as wide on the top as deep, the plows commencing always at the margin and turning outward. The scrapers starting empty at the centre, should be drawn diagonally out and dumped a rod or more from the ditch, the teams turning always one way, and finishing one side at a time as deep as plowed. Thus the teams become accustomed to the work, and it goes on with machine-like system and regularity. In tenacious soil two teams may be hitched to the plow with advantage. For large ditches the road grading machine may be used to advantage.

"One object which I have in view in writing this article, is to show how farmers who have not the advantage of a good outlet may greatly improve their lands at no very great expense. For them the drainage is out of the question. The best they can do is to lay off their land in squares or parallelograms as nearly as practicable, according to the lay of the land, and make ditches broad and deep enough to hold the surface water. Then, by always plowing the centre of these squares, or lands, and from the ditches, the lay of the land will be improved by each successive plowing. It is not to be expected that much could be accomplished in this way in one or two years, but let a farm be judiciously laid out according to this plan, and the work commenced, improvement will follow slowly but surely. If no intelligent plan is pursued, the owner may go on all his life around sloughs and ponds, losing the use of considerable land, besides the loss and vexation in cultivating wet land."

J. L. B. K.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mixed Husbandry.

SANDSTONE, July 20, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

A few weeks ago we had an article on this subject, in which we took strong ground in favor of the farmers of this State avoiding the mistake of devoting their whole energy to some special crop, and the certain failure that was sure to result. The following from the *Western Rural Journal* is the same ground, and is worthy of the attention of our readers:

"Perhaps it is a well settled characteristic of the American people to go to extremes, and if so, the farmer is not more to blame for doing so than other classes. Instead of taking into consideration the probabilities of the future, when entering upon an enterprise, we are satisfied to confine our expectations to the present, and to content ourselves with a sort of acceptance of the principle of 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' So long as the morning is cloudless we persuade ourselves that the whole day will be. It may be that we are easily tempted often, and that the hope of gain, based upon flattering promises, allures us into positions from which natural laws and our own judgment should warn us. It is very certain that this has often been the case with our farmers. Some particular branch of husbandry has from some cause or another promised unusual results, and systems often very wise and complete, have been subverted for the purpose of giving free scope to this particular branch. It may have been the growing of wheat, corn or other special crops; perhaps it was the culture of strawberries, cranberries, or other small fruits; sheep or cattle, or hogs may have won the undivided love and so demanded the undivided attention to the neglect of the cultivation of crops necessary to properly provide for the stock, or which may be relied on for profit in case of failure from any cause in that special branch; or else, perhaps, devoting the farm to the exhaustive raising of grain in conjunction with live stock, and neglecting the pasture which not only furnishes a cheap food for the stock, but is an important link in the profitable rotation of crops; at all events a farm is made to support one branch of the many that legitimately belong to it. The result, which was not difficult to discern in the beginning, if one chooses to open his eyes and look, came sooner or later with unvarying certainty. The season came at last which was not favorable to the growth of the particular crop to which the entire resources of the farm was devoted; insects came and destroyed the growing crop or ruined the ripening harvest, or else perhaps the market was glutted or inactive from some other cause. Whatever the cause of failure, the farmer who had pinned his faith and based his hope upon a special crop, was distressed.

"If in providing for the escape of surface water from level farms, less attention were paid to old water courses, and new broad and straight ditches were opened whenever practicable, the object sought ed, if not ruined. It may have been grain-

stock that occupied the farmer's attention and exhausted the resources of his land. Failure came finally in that case as certainly as in the former, and the insecurity of special husbandry was graphically demonstrated when it was too late to avert the calamity."

♦ ♦ ♦

Ohio Wheats.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette makes the following comments on the wheat raised in Miami County:

"During the last twenty years, the farmers of this and other localities, have been raising and testing more than twenty different kinds of wheat, endeavoring to get the most productive and profitable variety of grain, though very few of these twenty or more different kinds have been retained for more than two, three or four years, until they were rejected or run out. Some will run down much sooner than others. Comparatively few will hold their own for more than a few years, and yet by judicious management and attention, some kind may be even improved instead of deteriorating, and by proper care may become adapted to the locality in which it is raised.

"The Red Mediterranean has been domesticated in this part of the country many years, whereas it ought to have been abandoned long ago. With the exception of a few seasons, it has not produced nearly what we have a right to expect of our best varieties. So it has also been with various other kinds of wheat. As for myself, I have not raised the Mediterranean for more than twelve years, but I have noticed mainly to the city stables, where it has existed more than 20 years, and where it is kept as it were isolated. Cows once in these city establishments, rarely return to the agricultural districts; but are kept there until they die or are killed. In reviewing briefly the great panic of 1860, caused by what was then known as the Massachusetts cattle disease, we find recorded: 'In the month of May, 1858, Mr. Cheney, of Belmont near Boston, imported from Holland, four cows, for breeding purposes. On their arrival at his farm, one of these cows was found to be sick, the danger was not then suspected and no precautions were taken.' This cow was the starting point of that excitement. The sale of several calves by Mr. Cheney, was the means of conveying the disease to other points, for full particulars of which we refer those interested to the report of the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature, held May, 1860. The effects of this excitement was felt in all parts of the country. At this session of the Legislature, a board of commissioners was appointed, with full power to destroy every herd of cattle the moment the presence of the disease was discovered, and bury their dead carcasses. The commissioners were, James Richle, G. F. Thayer, and Henry Sabin. When this excitement commenced it was claimed that the same contagious disease existed in and around Philadelphia and New Jersey, and that the veterinary surgeons were treating it quite successfully, when early attention, and careful nursing were given to the diseased animal. These assertions were denied in

Horse Matters.

JEROME EDDY.

His Record in the Michigan Circuit this Season.

The record of this young horse the present season has been such a wonderful one that we publish his performances in the Michigan Circuit as a matter of general interest. Jerome Eddy is a Michigan horse, bred by Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, of Owosso, and is a son of Louis Napoleon, a horse whose reputation as a sire of trotters is growing each year. Of the meeting at Jackson the *Patriot* of that city said:

The most interesting event of the day, however, was the third heat of the 2:34 class. Big John, the favorite, had two heats to his credit, and from the manner in which he drew away from the field and kept his lead it seemed a foregone conclusion that he had the race all his own way; but a green horse, who was making his first race, suddenly began to turn up surprises with him, and the surprise of everyone succeeded in capturing a heat from him, forcing the race so that the heat was finished in 2:27, the fastest time made thus far at the meeting, although such noted horses as Bostecker, Voltaire, Wedgewood and Hannis had just finished a race, their best time being 2:28. Parties other than the official timers declare the time was 2:25, and that the last half mile was made in 1:11, but the record says 2:27.

The horse making this performance was Jerome Eddy, a bay stallion six years old, owned and bred by Dewey & Stewart, of Owosso. He was sired by Louis Napoleon, dam Fanny Mapes, by Alexander's Abdallah. Although he had been exhibited at fairs, this is the first contest race in which he has run, and his success marks him as a prospective competitor of some of the older and more noted turf champions. His breeders and owners certainly have reason to feel proud of his performance; it has demonstrated to a certainty that he is a worthy scion of his renowned progenitors, a fact that has more weight with the genuine horse-breeder than the mere amount of money an animal is able to win in a season by means of systematic, and sometimes, we are compelled to say, dishonest jockeying.

Third Heat.—Some difficulty was experienced in getting a send off, and Alice Taylor was finally selected to score. A couple of more trials and the horses got the word and Big John shot to the start as fast as a top. In the second place a dozen yards behind, the rest bunching on the back stretch. A stray dog thought he would have a slice of it, and sailed in and captured and passed Big John at the quarter and kept the lead round the turn, but seemingly satisfied with his achievement quit at the head of the stretch and let John have his lead again. At the half Nigger Doctor had got to second place, but Jerome Eddy got down to hard work after making the turns and going up the back stretch commenced to crowd up on Big John, and on the back turn crowded him, showing his head to the front at the head of the home stretch, down which he came at a magnificent pace, which Big John could not match and at the critical moment the spectators and the elderly represented groups of the speculators in pools who had bought John for a hot favorite at long odds, came in winner of the most exciting and fastest heat of the meeting thus far. Big John second, Alice Taylor third, Independence fourth, Lady Mack fifth, Nigger Doctor sixth, and Grand Sentinel seventh.

We understand the young horse is for sale, a rich prize for somebody, as he is not only a fast trotter but is of great promise as a sire.

Time, 2:27; 1st, 2:34; 2nd, 2:27; 3rd, 2:25.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Big John dropped out of the 2:34 class.

J. B. Thomas, who wears, has shown a mile in 2:19 on the Chicago track. This was a hard fought race, as the summary will show. Eddy losing the three last heats by a head only, which made him many warm friends.

SUMMARY.

Grand Rapids Driving Park Association, June 21, 2:34 class. Purse \$300 to 1st, \$200 to 2d, \$130 to 3d, \$90 to 4th.

Big John 1 1 1 1

Alice Taylor 1 2 2 2

Mattie Graham 3 2 2 3

Grand Sentinel 5 6 2 3

Lady Mc 4 5 2 4

Nigger Doctor 7 7 5 6

Alice Taylor, Independence, Fringe, Jim Lane and General drawn.

Time, 2:34; 2nd, 2:27; 3rd, 2:25.

In his work at East Saginaw Eddy trotted a mile in 2:23 1-2.

AT IONIA.

Here we find an excellent and probably the best half mile track in the State and some very fast time was made over it. In the 2:34 race were six starters, viz: Grand Sentinel, Jerome Eddy, J. B. Thomas, Nigger Doctor, and Alice Taylor. The war, the favorite at odds, was in the first heat he broke up badly before reaching the first quarter and Jerome Eddy and Hermes won the race.

Time, 2:30; 2nd, 2:27; 3rd, 2:24; 4th, 2:23.

The official time of the third heat, however, was 2:23.

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SUMMARY.

Grand Rapids Driving Park Association, June 21, 2:34 class, trotters, purse \$600.

Big Eddy 1 1 1 1

Jerome 1 2 2 2

Hermes 3 4 3 3

Grand Sentinel 3 4 4 4

Nigger Doctor 5 7 5 7

Time, 2:30; 2nd, 2:27; 3rd, 2:24; 4th, 2:23.

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Books BIBERS!

Horticultural.

THE CHERRY OR PEAR SLUG.

Casual observers at this season of the year have no doubt frequently noticed that for some reason the foliage of pear, cherry and quince trees has gradually become brown and apparently dead, while closer observation shows that the leaf has lost its smooth continuous surface and become a more reticulated network of a fibrous character, which once constituted only its frame work.

If the observation is followed up it will be discovered that this destructive process is the work of the cherry or pear slug, which, unlike most insects preying upon this flower for some time, reports that he has at last succeeded in making the rose tinted ones slightly fragrant.

The Salvias, cultivated for ornament, are members of the same family, and are distinguished not only by the two lipped or bilabiate corolla, but by their square stems and opposite leaves. The Salvias is of easy culture and excellent for planting out in the late spring, after the frosts are over; the latter part of summer they begin to flower and continue till destroyed by frost. They grow erect and send out numerous branches, each of which terminated by a raceme of flowers. *Salvia Splendens* is a brilliant scarlet, *S. patens* an exquisite blue, *S. rosea*, as its name indicates, is rose colored. *S. marmorata* alba is white. The Salvias may be used in the greenhouse or for the house, and a good way is to strike cuttings in early spring and after getting them along into five or six inch pots, to plunge them in the border and leave them through the summer, watering as needed. Before frost comes they must be lifted and taken into the house, where they will bloom for several months.

FLORICULTURAL.

A NEW YORK florist cut 3,568 buds from a nine year old plant of the Marechal Neil rose, which is budded on the Malmaison.

WHILE the modest Mignonette in its pale green livery is one of the most fragrant of flowers, the beautiful and queinely Camellia is entirely without odor. An Italian gardener who has been experimenting with this flower for some time, reports that he has at last succeeded in making the rose tinted ones slightly fragrant.

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This snail-like, repulsive looking insect is so readily detected and withal so easily destroyed that we cannot but be surprised at the remissness and neglect that often permits valuable trees to be thus robbed of their foliage, year after year, finally dying for want of the timely application of a little lime, ashes, sand, or even road dust, a few handfuls of which, scattered over the slugs, would become attached to their slimy coats, entailing upon them certain death.

We find in the transactions of the State Pomological Society, under the head of "Secretary's Portfolio," an extract from Prof. Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects," which gives the natural history of this insect, its modes of doing its work and the best modes of destroying it, so concisely that we copy it entire, merely premising that its depredations are not confined to the cherry and pear, but that it also attacks the quince and possibly some other fruits. The extract is as follows:

"It is a dull, olive brown, small, slug-like larva or false caterpillar, about a third of an inch in length. It differs from the young of most saw flies, in secreting under its skin a slimy exudation, which, with its color, causes it to closely resemble slug. It creeps about over the surface of the leaf by twenty short feet. It nibbles the upper surface of the leaf of the pear or cherry by means of two short, stout jaws, eating the pulpy part of the leaf, making patches of a dead brown color, several larva on a single leaf producing numerous spots, thus disfiguring the leaf and causing it to wither. In certain seasons and localities entire orchards may be injured by these slimy pests."

"The black fly with four wings is remotely allied to the ants and bees and appears in June, when it lays its eggs, the slugs appearing in July and early August; a second brood of flies occurs in September. Many of the eggs of this fly are rendered abortive by the attacks of a minute parasite fly (*Eurypteryx*) which oviposits in the eggs, thus preventing the development of the slug. By scattering lime, ashes, powdered hellebore or Persian insect powder over the infested leaves, or by showering the tree with a solution of carbolic acid or carbolic soap-suds, the ravages of this pest may be stopped. An account of the insect, the scientific name of which is *Solenaria cerasi*, of Peck, is given in Harris' "Treatise on the Injurious Insects of Massachusetts," and a brief account, with figures of the insect in its different stages, is given in Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects."

T. T. LYON.

Thinning Fruits.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* has a long article on this much discussed subject, which we condense as follows:

"Successful fruit growers have settled down to the conclusion, that to produce large and well perfected fruit, it is not only important but necessary to reduce the quantity of fruit, but to what extent the thinning process should be carried is yet a great difference of opinion; while one party believe it should be confined to grapes and pears, another will insist that it should be applied to apples, peaches and small fruits. This difference of opinion is caused partially by different surroundings; one party may be surrounded by a population composed largely of those who are willing and able to pay high prices for large and fully matured fruit, while another may be located among those who are both unwilling and unable to pay high prices; therefore in deciding as to what extent it is profitable to thin fruit it is important to first ascertain to what extent the market will warrant it. Were it not for the time consumed in thinning it would be profitable to thin all kinds of fruit, for as a rule fruits of almost every kind, in good seasons, set too thick, and unless a portion drops off, will be of small size and never fully mature; when a tree overbears it is economy to remove a portion of it for the benefit of the tree as well as the improvement of the fruit. Among all the fruits there is none that require thinning more than the plum, providing the curculio is kept off, for trees in good condition with the insects kept off will oftenentimes be so loaded with fruit to break the limbs, and as the fruit hangs in clusters, the plums touching each other, as soon as they begin to ripen, in wet or even damp weather they will begin to set where they touch each other. This fruit should be thinned so that each plum shall hang by itself; to do this oftentimes five plums must be cut off where one is left."

"The peach is another fruit which should be thinned, for although there is not the danger of its rotting as there is of the plum, yet the fruit too thick is not only small, but lacks the rich flavor which is possessed by large, well matured fruit. Peach trees that are permitted to overbear are oftentimes injured beyond recovery."

"Probably more attention has been given to the thinning of pears than any other fruit, except grapes, yet a pear tree is rarely ever killed by overbearing, but always injured. But even the thinning of pears is the exception to the rule; a large majority of cultivators have not the necessary courage to go into the orchard and cut off three-fourths of the half grown pears from the trees. This is a business that it takes time to learn, and to become convinced that the one-quarter left will be of more value than the whole would be if permitted to grow, but when the cultivator is once satisfied on this point, he takes off the thin layer of sifted moss never bears or hardens, holding just the right degree of moisture, and has less tendency to generate damp or fungus than any other known substance."

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State Journal of Agriculture.

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The Michigan Farmer

—AND—
State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1881.

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 29,123 bu, while the shipments were 47,384 bu. The visible supply of this grain on July 16 was 14,833,393 bu, against 10,924,075 bu, at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 736,583 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1,763,976 bu, against 2,006,937 bu by the previous week, and 3,470,190 bu by the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearance for Europe for the week were 1,693,386 bu, against 1,601,866 bu, but the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 16,148,920 bu, against 23,466,693 for the corresponding weeks in 1880.

The past week has been a more active one than usual in produce circles, and the wheat market showed that operators were taking an increased interest in this grain. The ruling prices at the close of our last report were \$1 17 for No. 1 white and \$1 15 for No. 2 do. On Wednesday No. 1 white reached \$1 22 and No. 2 \$1 18. On Thursday there was another advance and No. 1 closed at \$1 21 1-2. This was lost on Friday, and another decline was noted Saturday, when \$1 20 was the closing price for No. 1 white and \$1 18 for No. 2 do. No. 2 red sold up to \$1 26 during the week, but finally closed at \$1 24.

Yesterday the market opened stronger, and prices a little higher than on Saturday. Later in the day there was a weaker feeling, and prices declined. This was followed soon after by more favorable reports from other points, and the market recovered to some extent, closing firm at higher prices than at the close of the week.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from July 1st to July 25th:

	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 3 white	No. 4 white	No. 5 white	No. 6 white	No. 7 white	No. 8 white	No. 9 white	No. 10 white	No. 11 white	No. 12 white	No. 13 white	No. 14 white	No. 15 white	No. 16 white	No. 17 white	No. 18 white	No. 19 white	No. 20 white	No. 21 white	No. 22 white	No. 23 white	No. 24 white	No. 25 white
July 1st	\$1 17	\$1 15	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14	\$1 14
July 2nd	\$1 22	\$1 20	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18	\$1 18
July 3rd	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2	\$1 18 1-2
July 4th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 5th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 6th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 7th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 8th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 9th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 10th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 11th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 12th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 13th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 14th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 15th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 16th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 17th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 18th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 19th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2
July 20th	\$1 22	\$1 21 1-2	\$1 20 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19 1-2	\$1 19																			

the following revised pre-
balance of July: 28th, heavy
wind; 27th and 28th, cloudy
and cold night; 29th, a cold
wind and rain showers.
Reported the loss of 1,000 inhabitants
of which 1,000 by religious em-
igration, and says it is merely the
loss of considerable less import-
ant nearly a year ago.

arrested in Chicago last week
and some stolen railroad tick-
ets are James Gates, tick-
et, William Butler, of Boston.
He was taken to Wabash,
tickets were stolen, to stand
ards were at \$300.

ania and New York Central
followed the example of the
engaged passenger rates,
in passenger rates to the
figures of the scalpers, and
are to do likewise.

editor of a weekly paper at
Wilmington, N. C.

Peanuts are eaten both roasted and raw. Many persons prefer them in the latter condition, the flavor being similar to that of uncooked green peas, while in appearance they cannot be distinguished from those which have been baked. There is but one peanut-baking establishment in this city, and here the bulk of the crop received in Boston is sent for roasting. Some dealers send their peanuts to the coffee roasters, but the nuts are simply dried, and the flavor is consequently impaired. The peanut bakery, which is located at 29 Hanover street, consists of a low room, in which are three brick ovens, similar in form to a regular baker's oven. The hottest fires are kept up all the time, not only for roasting during the day, but also over night, in order to have the ovens in readiness for the next morning's work.

A whole bag of peanuts is put into an oven at one time and an attendant constantly stirs them with a long, wooden rake to prevent their burning. A man must have considerably experience to bake peanuts successfully, for unless proper care is taken some will be burned to a coal while others will be only half cooked. From time to time some of the nuts are opened to ascertain the progress of the roasting process, and after about fifteen minutes' cooking they are generally baked sufficiently.

The roasting process is very severe

on the ovens, on account of the continuous hot fire, and it is necessary to constantly replace the bricks, while iron doors become worthless after two months of service. In the summer time, when the largest amount of work is performed, the heat in the bakery is almost unbearable, and the men are obliged to remove nearly all their clothing. No peanuts are sold at the baking establishments, the nuts being sent there by dealers to be roasted, the charges being 15 cents per bushel.

There was a falling off in the roasting business a short time ago, occasioned by the small dealers at the street corners baking peanuts themselves in little furnaces, but the expense of this plan has led many to give up the idea, and the majority of the vendors purchase their peanuts already roasted.

There is a large baking establishment in Providence, R. I., where the nuts are roasted in a large revolving cylinder, but the results are not so satisfactory as those obtained from an old-fashioned brick oven. Peanuts are sold by the pound in a raw state, the present quotations being from three to five cents, but after being roasted they are sold by the quart or bushel, the nuts losing considerable weight during the process by shrinkage.

The business is generally improving, and the sales each year are enormous, from the three states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee alone the crop last season was upwards of 20,000,000 bushels, besides those raised in other sections of the country.

The trade continues the year round, though during any public holiday, especially those which occur in the summer, the quantities sold are marvellous. At the bakery above referred to, the average day's work is from 30 to 40 bags per day, though a much larger number is baked on extra occasions.

During the 17th of September celebration in this city, last fall, this establishment roasted 1,600 bags in a single week. The use of peanuts in different kinds of confectionery and cake has already increased the sale of the nuts; and they are also used for an oil which is expressed in considerable quantities from the seeds, and which is said to be in no way inferior to olive oil.

Some people regard peanuts as unwholesome, but judging from the quantities which are annually consumed with apparent impunity, they certainly cannot be considered as very injurious.

—
ing About Peanuts.

The crop is perhaps the most popular of any of our domestic trade has assumed importance, and is steadily increasing, while the business is mainly being confined to no part of the country.

It seems to be the most popular in our markets, and is disposed of each year.

ing. To the average small buyers of the circus are without a bag of peanuts or who come to the city birth of July delights in the oily seeds, throwing the directions, as he views them. The cultivation of the crop is perhaps the most important in the business itself, gives to thousands of people instances constitute the of little merit.

give below a few notes on the growth of the nuts in which they are made, together with the price of trade.

is well known, peanut of an herbaceous plant of the family. The vines are fast growing on a light soil, and the nuts are apt to run wild if they become worthless if they are rich and fertile. The annual, the nuts being fall, and, after drying in the sun, they are care

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES.

Newest and Best Varieties.

Grown in Pots and ready for shipment after August 1st. New descriptive priced catalogue FREE.

ELLWANGER & BARREY,

Rochester, N. Y.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT

& Co.,

An Invitation.

We extend a cordial invitation to our town friends to call and look through our new store when in Detroit.

We have a handsome store, and

An Elegant Stock of Goods

And have added many New Departments, and we want you to call and get familiar with them, whether you wish to buy or not.

You are heartily welcome.

Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on the Military (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Toilet rooms on every floor.

Call in and lay aside your satchel or wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. View our store and goods at your leisure, and if you find anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of charge.

In order to clean up stock, and find out what we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immovable stock for the fall trade, we have commenced to make

Sweeping Reductions in Prices,

especially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

A LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

Down to 75 cts. per yard.

NEW DESIGNS

Our prices on everything we sell are as low as any one's and none but honest goods sold.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO.,

Ferry Building, Woodward Avenue,

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The Seminary is free from debt, with a proper number of well qualified instructors. Location is excellent, private and elevated. A full view of the village of Kalamazoo. For catalogues giving full information as to course of studies, etc. Address MISS CORNELIA EDDY, PRINCIPAL, or E. O. HUMPHREY, Treasurer, Kalamazoo, Mich. Jy 1881.

HAHNEMANN

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BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine.

<p

Poetry.

TOO MUCH OF A LADY.

When Eve in the garden was plucking the rose,
And enjoying the Eden-walks shy,
I wonder if ever she turned up her nose,
And sighed "I'm too much of a lady!"
Too much of a lady, dear Adam, to work,
A helpmeet was made to be potted;
You keep things in order, I really must shirk.
Through the fact, dear, is deeply regretted."
To-day she has daughters whose delicate hands,
Are wholly united for labor;
Almost fatigues them to flutter their fans,
When they languidly call on a neighbor;
Their mission on earth is to gossip and dress,
And live upon life's sweetest honey,
And they haven't a brother or trouble names
Their masculine bank fails in money.
I am not the loveliest thing, to be sure,
To do double o'er cooking and dishes,
But never a home was kept tidy and pure
By launtry, esthetic wishes;
I'm free to confess there is something in life
More attractive than putting a stitch,
And more a weary, industrious wife
Is n't deeply in love with her kitchen.
But duty is duty, and dirt always dirt.
And once the lady did it.
Cricketing is nicer than making a shirt,
But man never yet was clothed by it.
To sit in a parlor in indolent ease,
Till one grows all fragile and fady,
Or flounces through the streets, silly gawers to please
Or being too much of a lady."

—*Indy Ocean.*

METAPSYCHOSIS.

Love, tell me in what other clime
We met and loved and passed away:
For surely in the olden time,
We kissed as we have kissed to-day.
I have dim memories of a night—
A night all summer perfume, when
We passed an hour of pure delight,
And parting meant to meet again.
Twas in a rude and warlike age
Of lance and helmet and mailed glove,
When more with joy than martial rage
Men died to win a lady's love.
I loved that then not less than now;
We met to day as then we met;
The same sweet light on lip and brow—
The look of love is lingering yet.
We've slept since profound and sweet,
The dreamless slumber of death;
Nor marked how time with tireless feet
Bore years and centuries away.
And while we slept the sword and pen
Upturned the feudal world above,
Changed customs, changed the race of men,
Changed all except ourselves and love.
But in this change we heeded naught;
Save of a青年 vague, profound,
And restless through the world we sought
Until each other's arms we found,
And ere long we shall part, to take
Our rest with death and silence.
When after dim centuries we awake,
Doubt not we meet and love again.

—Charles L. Eldredge.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Roses of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Croesus, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

CHAPTER XLIII.—Continued.

Still there was no answer except Lucy's tears.

"I acknowledge all the difficulty of the confession," George went on—"the peculiar difficulty it presents to you; but, if you would trust me—"

She made an imploring gesture.

"I am not speaking of my love for you, Lucy," the young man explained, with a break in his kind rough voice—"that is unchanged, and will never change as long as I live, but I will not urge it upon you any more—I mean only that, whatever happens you shall have a brother's protection from me. Be true to yourself, my dear, and trust me a little. Lucy, tell me to speak out and break off this marriage!"

Silence still. George began to feel, with a terrible weight at his heart, that he might well have spoken to the marble dryad he had passed a few minutes before. He turned back to walk two or three paces along the bank of the mere. Lucy did not stir; she still stood looking with tightly-clasped hands across the water. But her heart was beating so fast that it nearly choked her. She tried to think, to reason; but she could not. She saw no other way out of the web of difficulties which was closing round her life than the miserable way she was taking.

"Oh, it will come right—surely it will!" she was saying to herself wildly, while George March walked away from her along the bank. "He cared for Ada first, and he will care for her again when I am gone away. They will be happy then, and he will forgive me."

Then another darker remembrance crossed her poor tortured little brain and made her shudder.

"How can I help it?" she cried aloud, setting herself to and fro in pain. "How could I break it?"

Indeed the struggle was too great for her strength. She knew this so well that she would willingly have given it up, and lain down and died, if such a thing could have been. She wondered, with a great sob, why she had not died in her illness, and so have been out of everybody's way. Whenever she looked, the future stretched before her so sad and gray and dull that it filled her with unspeakable terror.

George turned when he reached the boat-house, and walked back to her again. She saw him coming; in a moment more she would have to speak.

"Were you listening to me just now, Lucy?" the young man asked; and she answered "Yes."

"And what have you to say to me, my dear?"

She looked at him then, with the tears still running down her cheeks—at his kind eyes, his beseeching eyes. Perhaps, if right and his own desire had taken hold, she would have acted differently. But she felt that to do what George asked was to seek her own happiness at the cost of the girl she had already unintentionally wronged. It was all very hard and cruel, she thought; but at least she herself would suffer the most.

"Have you nothing to say?" urged George in his fierce anxiety.

"Nothing," she answered, with an irrepressible burst of sobbing—"nothing, no-

thing! Oh, pray go away and leave me! I do not deserve that you should talk to me at all!"

A cloud passed over the sun and darkened the ruffled bosom of the water. The young man rubbed his eyes wearily with his hand, and gave a short sigh.

"Lucy," he said, with a wistful patience and kindness, "if this sacrifice concerned yourself alone—foolish and wicked as I think it—you might perhaps be justified in carrying it out. But have you any right to condemn me to lifelong wretchedness for the sake of some mistaken feeling about what you owe to your cousin? I speak sensibly, you see, and selfishly. I cannot look at such a thing in a sentimental light at all."

"I have no right," the girl answered humbly, still sobbing; "but I cannot say what you want me to say."

"And so you condemn me to fulfil this engagement which has been thrust upon me?"

A low cry broke from her.

"Oh, don't say that—pray don't say that!"

"You are very well, my poor child, that I would rather my mother than tell what I know without your consent!" The poor fellow's voice was husky and broken with grief and passion. "What would become of you then? They would take you away, and I should never see you again."

"That would be best," Lucy answered, drying her tears and trying to control the quivering of her lip. "And I have made up my mind to go in any case. I have written to Madame Vernon. I will go back to the convent, and then I shall be out of every one's way."

A look of despair came into George March's face. This was what he had been dreading. He felt that from that moment his doom was fixed past all hope. If he persisted in urging Lucy to speak the truth, he should only lose her irrevocably; she had no strength to face the shame of the confession. It was useless cruelty to demand it of her.

"Do not speak of that, Lucy," he said quietly, after a pause. "If you go back to the convent, I shall have no motive for silence. There would be no marriage at all; I should go away to America—anywhere."

Lucy put her two hands to her head in weary bewilderment, her troubles were not yet over it seemed.

"No marriage?" she repeated stupidly. George's hard look melted at the sight of her face.

"Unless it gives you a home," he answered gently. "Let everything remain as it is, my dear; I will say no more to distress you. If you will not be my wife, what need I care care whom I marry? I would not marry at all if all the choices were left me; but you have robbed me even of that, my poor little Lucy!"

"Forgive me!" she cried in a choked voice, "and let me go away!"

"Hush, dear! In giving my name to your cousin, I can at least insure you a refuge and a man's protection. You need both sorely, my poor child! You are too weak, body and mind, to face the world, or a convent either for that matter. Don't let me hear any more of your going away."

"You think I am afraid to go," the girl said, wondering in her heart at his goodness. "I was horribly afraid; but now I do not mind it. I think every one would be happier if I were gone."

"Are you afraid to stay, Lucy?" George asked abruptly. "Do you know me so little as that? You may be sure, my dear, that after to-day I will never speak to you again as I have spoken to you."

"I was not thinking of that—simply. How could you possibly be married?" George March looked at the candid sweet face with eyes haggard and full of desperation. If she had only loved him!

"Of course not," he answered shortly; and he walked away from her again along the bank of the mere.

The wind was whistling among the reeds, the sky was overcast, a few sad drops began to fall.

"Come, Lucy," the young man said, returning, "we must go back to the house. You will get wet."

She walked on obediently at his side.

"I will not stay now to see Mrs. Ackroyd," he explained. "You will say good-bye to her for me. And remember, dear, you are my sister now; I have a right to take care of you."

"Yes," she said gravely.

"You must not be afraid of me when anything goes wrong. Come to me and let me see if I cannot set it right. Don't keep all your little miseries to yourself, child. No one shall hurt my sister, Lucy if I can help it."

"Thank you, George."

She spoke the name very quietly; but the young man remembered that it was the first time she had spoken it; and for a moment he was terribly upset again.

Then he paused in the shady woodland path and took her two cold hands in his. He gave a long, long look at her pretty pale face; then it was his good-bye to youth and hope and love for ever.

"Happy, child!" he said at last, stooping to press his lips to her brow, her hair, her hands. "For Heaven's sake, let me see you looking happy and strong and well; and then I shall feel that things are not so hopeless after all!"

Lucy stood and looked after him; and her throat was aching with a bitter pain. "Good-bye!" her pale lips said, though no sound came from them; and she watched his retreating figure until it was out of sight.

* * *

CHAPTER XLIV.

George March still fell ill, and needed Doctor March's attention and skill, although he was in the midst of his courtship; and the young man had never devoted more time and thought to his patients.

He was a very absent and sober loving-making; but Ada, who was blooming with quite new grace and vivacity, seemed entirely content. She was not herself very demonstrative, and George certainly found nothing alarming in the little talk they had together about the house and the improvements and the honeymoon-trip to Killarney.

He was permitted to smoke his cigarette of an evening while Ada worked and chatted. It did not seem as if any greater change than this had taken place in their mutual relations.

—One perhaps. He had been accustomed to shake hands with Miss Ludlow when they met and parted a week before; now he laid his hand on her waist and kissed her cheeks at similar times.

"Good-night, dear George," Ada would say, smiling gently; "I shall see you tomorrow."

And he would walk back to the dark old house in Beaudesert Gardens and to the lonely study where Lucy's empty chair stood beside the hearth.

"It might be a great deal worse," he used to say to himself, with a dreary attempt at cheerfulness. "Ada will not expect raptures; and I will do my best to make her happy, poor little woman!"

Lucy began very soon to feel the results of the protection the poor fellow had promised her.

When her pleasant visit to Croome came to an end, and she returned to the little villa looking almost like the Lucy Thrale whom Doctor March had met with such disapproving glances on the roads about Green Lane, she found a very different state of things awaiting her.

Her old loneliness and bondage were at an end. George insisted on plenty of fresh air and exercise for her; she was once more free to visit her little scholars in Primrose Alley, where the sight of her sweet face was hailed with great delight by Maria and the babies; and, as new gowns and new clothes in general appeared to be boudoiring in spring-like abundance throughout Tower House,

Lucy too came in for her share, and began to look like all the other girls she met. So she thought herself at least. To George March's sad eyes no girl had ever looked just like her.

But he did not see her very often during the pleasant May days that were bringing his wedding nearer and nearer. She was a great deal with Bee. No confidences had passed between the two girls. Closely as their friendship was knitting itself with time, and much as they had suffered, each in her own way, there was one subject of which they never had talked—never could talk. Very respecting Bee's secret, she was not very well understood how it had come about. Lucy loved Bee all the more dearly for that, when the murmurs of surprise and approbation had partially subsided. Lucy does the prose of the kitchen. I'—made the omelet, ladies and gentlemen?"

"I was only saying what I used to think, dear before you decided so generously that dear mamma and dear Lucy were to live with us. How could I be happy, after all, away from my poor suffering darling, even with George?"

Then, encouraged by Doctor March's presence, she went on to explain the plan they had thought of and to ask mother's consent to their carrying it out.

Poor Mrs. Throgmorton was a little distressed at this fresh eccentricity on her daughter's part. Why any girl, who might have spent the morning in looking at nice things for a house and talking about a wedding, should prefer to stand over the fire and make omelets on a warm summer day was more than the kind woman could comprehend.

"They will think you are cracked," declared her lover, laughing, and smothering a yawn as he stood up.

"Mrs. Ludow' was to be much flushed with triumph and expectation to have time for complimenting. The match her daughter was about to make with one person on whom she would have greatly congratulated herself a year or two before; but there was no denying that in the circumstances it was highly desirable.

The fact that Doctor March was so popular and that Ada would be so much envied was in itself a gratification to the poor thing, who had felt the sting of poverty and mortifying slight and insult more for the girl's sake than for her own.

The women who had grudged Ada's success would have to behave very nicely indeed if they wished to be taken notice of, for, having Mrs. Throgmorton as their mother, they would be much more plausible.

Doctor March was far too happy and too busy then to make any serious objection. And, to Ada's amusement, the Doctor cordially approved of the proposed class.

"I hope you won't ask me to join it," she said, drawing on her pale-gray gloves and making a pretty little mouth.

"Oh, no!" she answered quietly; and he went over to talk further with Bee.

"We know enough already to begin," the girl said eagerly. "You know we have not been long learning; and the luncheon is simple cookery from good Mrs. Journe. Dressed in neat purple cotton gowns and big aprons and trim mob-caps—made by themselves without delay, and then to add the feet of the worthy housekeeper, and the whole meal was over."

"I am sure you have left the kitchen and Ted Ackroyd went to talk with Lucy."

"Dear me, did any one ever see such a pack of babies?" cried Mary Throgmorton cheerfully.

"I must just go and speak to Mrs. Journe for a moment, my love; and then, when you are rested, we will drive over to mine."

"My love!" remonstrated Mrs. Throgmorton.

Ada laughed softly, and sank into a chair near the open window.

"George," she said, "you have not told me what you think about the drawing-room paper?"

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JULY 26, 1881.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

7

has a tongue like a file
up?"
has given me thirty days, and
three will have settled all
in it thirty."
told you before, I have two
O. K., but them two
here with their claws
and I'll save my
firing from the arena for a
old."—N. Y. Mercury.

the Dwarf.

by fire recently of a tunnel,
near the bridge over
at Warfals, Va., used
storehouse, recalls a tragic
it which has been forgotten
of a century. The mystery
which a few old men at
ember as a grisly scene,
is well worth telling
this generation of semi-
romantic criminals:

was a Louisiana. He
1817 as a cotton dealer,
city was one of the busiest
in the south. It enjoyed
ing, all the trade now mon-
trols, and where the
in neglected streets and
echoed the sound of labor and
war with a faithfully un-
fear was still a man of
and keen business, qual-
in educated in Paris, and
rtate fortune when he es-
in Norfolk. His physical
rendered him misanthropic,
lvanized a genial master,
in his workshop to
planters he did business
lonely life in the house
become a prey to the

supposed to live such a
the threshold of his
but the old negro and his
brought from New Or-
and who attended on him,
so sumptuously fitted up
a style of princely luxury,
the evidence the world
ment.

In the winter of 1823,
traveled the captain of a
was to carry a cargo of
atlantic for him to a lunch
They drank much wine
dark that the captain left
Dufarge had sent the pass-
telling them he would re-
sue him, but when the
found the place locked up
old Barnabas, Dufarge's
appeared at the warehouse
master. Dufarge had not
A search of the store from
to discover him. In
ished and left no sign.

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Chubb at Cimarron, New Mexico. Court

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recognized sources of wealth of New
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A LANE.

thaws out the pork it releases the spring,
which flies out, and the bear soon dies
from a pain in his side."

"Major," said Mrs. Max, with much
warmth. "I don't believe that story is
true."

"No, my dear, and you won't until, in
a few years, you see it in some fashion
paper, and then you will swear by it."

—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Comical Outlaw.

A good story, with a touch of the pathet-
ic in it, is told regarding the notorious
outlaw of New Mexico, Allison, and a
distinguished editor now of this State.
The latter went at one time to Trinidad
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About that time Allison had been
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the editor took up his pen and dashed off
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On the next day about 9 o'clock the
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perused the racy productions of his fertile
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suddenly threw open the door, and strid-
ing into the room, announced himself as
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"My name is Allison—Clay Allison. Is
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The man in the chair hesitated a moment
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still in bed. My name is Smith."

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE New Orleans *Times* says that the
railway mania is raging to such an extent
and everybody is so deeply imbued with
the railroad projects, that of late the
children are born with "two streaks of
rust and the right of way" on their backs.

THE principal vegetable substances
used in the adulteration of coffee are
chicory, beet-root, carrots, corn, malt,
etc. A simple method of testing coffee
for a mixture of chicory is to shake it
with water. If pure it remains floating
for an hour together, whereas chicory
sinks.

When Texas was annexed to the United
States the nation assumed its debt of seven
and a half million dollars. This seemed
to many people an exorbitant sum to pay
for a doubtful advantage, and it was often
said that Texas was only "taxes," with
the letters differently arranged. Seven
and a half millions was also the exact
sum paid Russia for Alaska.

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(Continued from first page.)

Jennings, to visit the herds said to be infected with swill milk disease, similar in its character to the pleuro-pneumonia of Massachusetts. They went directly to Skillman St., to the place described by Frank Leslie in his illustrated paper. Near the cattle sheds were several cows apparently dying from disease, whose symptoms did not differ from those of cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia. Leslie's description had impressed us with the idea that the cows in these places had been fed with offal collected from the city, and in consequence, and by reason of bad ventilation the disease had been there generated. This opinion seems to have been endorsed by the surgeons who had visited these places. They had entirely misinterpreted the state of the case. By the kindness and favor of Messrs. Wilson and Fletcher, distillers, we were permitted to examine the cattle of various milk dairies. Mr. Fletcher, who, by the way, is a Massachusetts man, and every inch a gentleman, conducted us through the cattle sheds and explained to us the mode of feeding. The "swill," about which so much is said, proves to be nothing more or less than the distillery grains so highly prized in this region for feeding cattle. In addition to these, more hay of the very best quality fed out than is generally fed by farmers of Massachusetts. It was evident to us that no disease was there generated. Mr. Fletcher kindly procured for us a cow which was killed and examined and proved to be affected with the genuine infectious pleuro-pneumonia. One man had lost his whole herd of forty by the disease. Whence did it come? The information was voluntarily proffered. It was brought over by a cow in a ship from England about the year 1850 (1854). Frank Leslie's account of the short tails was in 1858. This cow was taken on board to supply milk, and after the ship arrived, was sold to a dairyman near South Ferry, Brooklyn. This cow had the veritable pleuro-pneumonia, which she disseminated and which previously had never been known there. The disease spread with great rapidity, annually taking off more than 15 per cent. of the cattle. The practice of inoculation was resorted to but without beneficial results. The cattle that do not die are fatened and killed for beef, which confines the disease happily to that region. Why, it may be asked, did the disease not spread in these sections as it did in Massachusetts? That question is one easily answered. In Massachusetts a different class of animals were affected by the disease. It was the result of direct importation of cattle for breeding purposes in order to improve our own stock. In New York it resulted from the purchase of a cow for milking purposes only, which cow was confined in a city stable where she died, the other cows in the stable becoming diseased were confined to narrow limits, the stable and the commons within the city limits. Cows from other similar establishments were also turned upon these commons; hence the disease spread from one stable to another. Thus it will be seen that these diseased cows were isolated from those in the country districts.

(To be continued)

The English Breadstuffs Market.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the breadstuffs market yesterday, says:

"All crops have been checked by a change to cool temperature and cloudy and showery weather. Under the forcing influence of exceptional heat, wheats have made a fortnight's progress during the week. Before the close of the present week the harvest will have commenced all over the country, and should the weather continue dry, a large proportion of the new crop will be threshed from the fields without stacking. Red maggots are alarmingly prevalent in some districts. Native wheat is so scarce that a fresh supply is regarded with somewhat of curiosity. Prices were firm and top quotations were sometimes exceeded for best samples. An attempt to enhance rates for other kinds proved abortive. In foreign samples trade was firm. Millers will not advance prices, which are unchanged, except for certain grades, which are fractionally improved. Sellers, however, are firm in their demands, which are sustained by moderate supplies. It may be taken for granted that American exportable surplus is only of secondary consideration in the present firmness of trade. While speculative prices in America have been advancing, rates here were stationary on account of scarcity. British millers think to buy cheaper than at New York. Trade has been slow on spot, but prices are maintained. The floating bulk was decreased by 92,000 quarters during the week. Country flour is scarce in London. Best makes sell easily at full rates. Foreign flour is in small supply and assisted sellers. Maize on spot is firm and unchanged. Everything else unchanged."

CITY ITEMS.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY, who is in very poor health at San Francisco, is reported to be improving.

The jury in the case of Hiriam McCain, an arsonist, brought in a verdict of guilty. His attorneys have moved for a new trial, and McCain has been released on \$10,000 bail.

The colored people of Detroit propose to have a grand celebration on August 1st. A procession will march through the city, and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks at Belle Isle.

"CHAFF," the paper that published the charming little fiction in regard to the naming of Mand S., is annoyed because it said the story was probably only "chaff." If our contemporary is not satisfied with that we can call it downright lying if that will suit it better.

GEO. W. T. SHERMAN, or, as the boys in the army used to call him, "Uncle Billy," paid Detroit a visit on Saturday. He was accompanied by Gen. W. H. Hazen, the man who is responsible for the weather in the United States. General Sherman left Monday morning for Canada.

THE biennial festival of the National Bohemian Turner Association is to be held

in this city August 6th to 10th inclusive. The programme includes a street parade, festival, oration, and exhibitions of gymnastics at Belle Isle, winding up with a grand ball and a distribution of prizes among the successful gymnasts.

COMMERCIAL.**DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.**

TUESDAY, July 26, 1881.

Flour.—The receipts of flour in this market the past week footed up \$1,560 lbs, and the shipments with the demand sufficient to absorb all offerings.

Miller report the local demand largely for the finer grades of pastry flour, which are also with low grade used by shippers. Outside quotations are the prevailing figures and holders experience but little difficulty in effecting sales. The high price in the wheat market act as a stimulus to the trade. We quote:

Fancy white (city mills)	\$ 0 6 0
Choice white wheat (country)	5 50 0 6 0
Minneapolis	6 00 0 6 0
Minnesota spring	6 00 0 6 0
Minnesota patents	7 50 0 8 0
	5 75 0 6 0

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 21,192 lbs, against 42,783 lbs, the previous week. Shipments, 47,384 lbs. The week has opened with an active market for the season, with trading mostly speculative. Considerable spot wheat changed hands at about the same rates as ruled on Saturday, and at the close of the day a slight gain was noted. No. 1 white opened at \$1.196, sold up to \$1.204, and closed at \$1.204; No. 2 white at \$1.174, and closed at \$1.18. In futures, October was relatively the strongest, and considerably busier was done in that month. August closed at \$1.194. September at \$1.194, October at \$1.195, and all the years at \$1.195. In Chicago yesterday the market ruled fair, active and higher.

Corn.—With the stocks considerably reduced and no receipts, the market rules firm and in sellers' favor. The demand however is light. No. 1 mixed is quoted at \$0.94 per bu.

Steats.—Steats unchanged. Sales were reported during yesterday of two cars of No. 2 white at 44¢ and one car of No. 2 mixed at 41¢ per bu. No. 1 mixed were nominal at 43¢ per bu.

Feed.—Firm, with car lots as follows: Bran \$0.10 11 75; coarse middlings, \$1.75 12 25; fine middlings, \$1.25 14 14 per ton.

Butter.—Receipts for the week 67,703 lbs; shipm'ts 44,350 lbs. There is an active demand for choice butter, at a shade lower figures than last week.

Cheese.—Receipts for the week 1,244 lbs, with no shipments. The market is active and strong, and full cream. Michigan sells at 10¢ per lb. There is considerable Ohio in the market, but it is not wanted, and is slow of sale at 8¢ 10¢.

Apples.—The supply is better, and a good demand exists for good lots. Prices are generally 4¢ per lb, or 50¢ 75¢ for ½ bushel boxes.

Beans.—Few moving; city hand-picked are selling at \$2 40.

Potatoes.—Pretty liberal receipts are the rule, and orders are filled at \$2 00 20 per lb for small potatoes.

Pork.—Market quiet and steady. Buyers report \$1.00c as the usual range of prices. Good to choice.

Honey.—Market dull, with hardly any demand. Choice comb is freely offered at 12¢ 16¢.

Beeves.—Invoices of 100 quoted at 20¢ in stock it is held at 20¢.

Meat.—Supply rather light, and the market is flat.

Salt.—Firm at \$1.30 Onondaga; Saginaw, \$1.30, and at 14¢ 15¢ per doz.

Dried Apples.—Market very dull. Price range from \$0.40¢ 60¢ per lb.

Onions.—Were in poor condition and dull at \$1 25 for Bermudas. Southern stock was quoted at \$1 00 25 per lb.

Vegetables.—Quiet, with but little inquiry made and prices easy. Prices per dozen boxes were quoted as follows: Cucumbers, 25¢ 30¢; carrots, 35¢; onions, 20¢ 25¢; pie plant, 15¢ 20¢; beets, 20¢ 25¢; beans, per bu, 90¢ 100¢; peas, per bu, 70¢ 80¢; cabbage, per 100, \$60¢ 70¢; tomatoes, per bu, 75¢ 85¢; watermelons, per 100, \$100 125¢.

Wood.—Delivered, sawed ends, beech and maple, \$5 50¢ 55¢; hickory, \$6 25¢; chopped ends, beech and maple, \$3 25¢ 35¢; hickory, \$3 75¢.

Provisions.—Mess pork has again advanced, both in this and the Chicago markets. Smoked meats are also higher and very firm. Lard is a shade lower. Trade fairly active. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Mess	10 25	19 50
Cold steers, per lb	20 25	25 50
Lard in kegs, per lb	12 25	13 50
Hams, per lb	12 25	13 50
Shoulders, per lb	8 25	9 50
Chops, per lb	8 25	9 50
Extra mess, per lb	12 50	13 50
Tallow, per lb	6 25	7 50
Dried beef, per lb	6 25	7 50

Hides.—Prices paid for hides in this city are as follows:

Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Green City	\$ 3	6 4 0
Plain Country	6 4 0	7 5 0
Dark Country	5 4 0	6 5 0
Dry salted	5 4 0	6 5 0
Dry Flint	14 5	15 0
Dry Kip	8 0	9 0
Dry Salt	15 0	16 0
Green calfskins	12	13
Cured, do	12	13
Extra calfskins	12	13
Deer skins, each	20	25
Sheep skins, each	75	90
Horse hides, each	1 00	1 15

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Cured, do	12	13
Extra calfskins	12	13
Deer skins, each	20	25
Sheep skins, each	75	90
Horse hides, each	1 00	1 15

Hay.—The market is quiet during the past week.

Monday—10 loads; four at \$1.10; three at \$1.15; Tuesday—21 loads; five at \$1.10 and \$1.12; three at \$1.15 and \$1.20; two at \$1.15 and \$1.20; Wednesday—16 loads; six at \$1.14; four at \$1.15; Thursday—21 loads; five at \$1.10 and \$1.12; three at \$1.15 and \$1.20; one at \$1.15 and \$1.20.

Wednesday—16 loads; six at \$1.14; four at \$1.15; Thursday—21 loads; five at \$1.10 and \$1.12; three at \$1.15 and \$1.20; one at \$1.15 and \$1.20.

Friday—7 loads; three at \$1.15; one at \$1.15 and \$1.20.

Saturday—10 loads; four at \$1.10; three at \$1.12; two at \$1.15 and \$1.20; one at \$1.15 and \$1.20.

Sunday—10 loads; four at \$1.10; three at \$1.12; two at \$1.15 and \$1.20; one at \$1.15 and \$1.20.

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Sunday—10 loads; four